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SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

Closing of a Three-Month Contract for Furnace Coke Only Feature of Dull Week

Sharpville Furnace to Resume Operation at End of Present Month.

PRICE IS NOT DIVULGED

Occasional Spot Sales Made Around \$3.50-\$3.60; Foundry Demand Still Poor; Standard Grades \$4.50-\$5.00; Less Hope of Early Revival in Steel.

Special to The Weekly Courier. PITTSBURGH, May 21.—The coke market has shown little change in general position as to dullness, except for an incident that stands out prominently on account of the death of developments, the practical closing of a three-month contract for furnace coke. As to prices, they are merely quotable a shade lower on both furnace and foundry coke, representing a continuance of the slow yielding that has been going on for an almost indefinite time.

It is announced that the merchant stack of the Sharpville Furnace Company, in the Shenango Valley, will blow in at the end of this month and it is inferred that it is coke supply, under negotiations lately, has been closed for the three months of June, July and August, involving 10,000 to 12,000 tons a month. The furnace was active in the first quarter and had a contract for that quarter, but with prospective idleness it did not contract for second quarter when many furnaces were doing so. About half the furnaces that contracted for the present quarter have since blown out, shipments on the contracts being correspondingly suspended, except that in one case the coke was sold to another furnace interest. Now Sharpville furnace, which did not contract, is about to blow in. The price done on the contract is understood to have been in the neighborhood of \$3.50, but the exact price is not divulged.

There is a spot furnace coke market, but it is not trade to any extent by sales to blast furnaces, as the blast furnaces are well provided and rarely have any occasion to buy in the spot market. There is a very small tonnage of free furnace coke in the market, and it generally has to go to miscellaneous buyers, including gas makers. This furnishes market prices though the tonnages involved are so small that if there were any regular demand by blast furnaces, in ordinary quantities, the prices would undoubtedly not be so low, as operators are indisposed to make coke to sell at present prices. The coke offered arises from ovens not blowing out in exact harmony with the discontinuance of contract shipments, by a little 15-hour coke being made as a necessity in connection with the production of a larger quantity of regular foundry coke, and in other little ways. Such coke has to be disposed of, irrespective of whether the price involves a loss or not.

Occasional sales of very good furnace coke have been made at \$3.50 and even at less, and \$3.60 seems to be the highest that would have to be paid, with demand as limited as it has lately been. The market is quotable at this range, against \$3.60 to \$3.75 a week ago.

Foundry coke has continued in poor demand, not so much that orders are few as that individual orders are so small that the coke company scarcely absorbs the production, even though production has been declining. Buyers have been making more effort to get lower prices, by shopping around, and the net result is that the recent weakness in prices has developed into a plain 25-cent decline in the past week. Really standard foundry coke does not seem to be available at less than \$4.50, at which a large proportion of the current business is done. Prices range upward, and there is a little business done at \$5.00, only on a few brands. An occasional producer has a higher price, to protect contracts, and gets little if any business in the spot market. The market is thus quotable as follows:

Spot furnace \$3.50 to \$3.60
Spot foundry \$4.50 to \$5.00

There is no prospect of any early improvement in the iron and steel industry, which makes conditions in the coke trade. There is somewhat less hope of an early revival, any by the end of July, than there was a couple of weeks ago. Buyers of steel, who accumulated stock early in the year have been liquidating, while consumption has decreased, thus prolonging the time required for a revival. That there will be a revival is still the general opinion, but some observers do not look for very decided improvement until "later late" in the year.

The Pittsburgh district coal market continues in very poor condition, but it has not lost any more ground, in the past two or three weeks. Production is just a shade heavier than at the fore part of April. Consumption is still liquidating stocks, while consumption is lighter than in the

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Macon district) to principal points for shipment are as follows per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1922:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	14.21
Butte	3.75
Chicago	2.77
Columbus	2.77
Detroit	2.77
St. Louis	4.68
St. Paul	2.77
Harrisburg	2.90
John	4.18
Louisville	4.18
Minneapolis	4.79
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	4.79
Pittsburg	1.51
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Portsmouth, N. H.	4.54
Pottsville	3.28
Reading	2.28
Richmond, Va. (R. & O.)	4.79
South Bethlehem	2.53
Swedeland, Pa.	2.53
Toledo, O.	4.54
Wheeling	2.27
Valley Points	1.27

From Connellsville district: Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) \$2.82 Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 1.92 From Latrobe district: Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) 3.35 Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 3.35

The pig iron market continues very dull. No sales of Valley iron of any consequence are reported and consumers seem still to be well supplied, for their reduced operations, by stocks or by shipments still coming to them on old contracts. Furnace stocks are considerably lighter than three months ago, so that consumption has not really been poor. If it could absorb current make and also take some iron from stock. There is much discussion as to where pig iron prices may go, some observers contending that they are already below cost, others denying this or asserting that furnaces may expect to make money at times rather than go out of the business. Bessemer and foundry are quotable 10 to 15 cents from former quotations, while the quotation on basic iron is regarded as practically nominal, figures being as follows:

Bessemer \$22.00
Foundry \$21.00
These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.75.

Market Value to Rule in Assessing Coal Land

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has handed down a decision which is regarded as an important victory for owners of anthracite coal land in Schuylkill county. It has to do with the method of valuing coal-bearing property for taxation purposes, and reverses the Schuylkill County Court on this point. The county commissioners at the time of the triennial assessment in 1922 engaged so-called experts to place a value upon undeveloped coal reserves, and a figure was arrived at which the land owners contended was far above what their properties could be sold for.

Under the ruling of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the only value which can be placed on any real estate for taxation purposes is market value. Scientific formulas, arithmetic deductions and "mental contemplations" the court holds, are of no weight compared with the testimony of witnesses who know market values.

Pit Boss Jailed For Being Negligent

Mine bosses and foremen may be charged with manslaughter if coal miners lose their lives through failure of their superiors to prevent gas explosions, according to a decision of the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals at Oklahoma City. The opinion was delivered in affirming the conviction and sentence to a year's imprisonment of Martin Clark, a pit boss in a Latimer county mine. Clark was on duty when an explosion killed ten men in the mine August 21, 1920. The boss was found to have been negligent in not taking proper precautions to warn the men of the presence of noxious gases in the mine.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1924.				WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,217	5,168	12,044	75,350	18,217	7,102	11,115	70,900
Lower Connellsville	18,215	3,395	12,920	49,550	18,215	6,118	12,203	51,020
Totals	36,432	8,563	24,964	124,900	36,432	13,220	23,318	121,920

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1924.				WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	14,936	5,181	9,755	47,150	14,936	4,083	8,823	40,100
Lower Connellsville	6,283	894	3,169	12,400	6,283	1,441	4,811	18,500
Totals	21,219	6,075	12,924	59,550	21,219	5,524	13,634	58,600

MERCHANT OVENS	WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1924.				WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1923.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	8,251	879	2,289	10,900	8,251	1,019	2,289	10,800
Lower Connellsville	9,966	2,518	7,751	28,650	9,966	2,672	7,291	22,220
Totals	18,217	3,397	10,040	39,550	18,217	3,691	9,580	33,020

BY-PRODUCT OUTPUT DECLINED SIX PER CENT DURING APRIL

Total Was 3,010,000, or 211,000 Tons Less Than in the Preceding Month.

66 PLANTS ACTIVE, 5 IDLE

The United States Geological Survey states that, in company with the manufacture of pig iron and steel, the production of by-product coke declined in April. The total output for the month was 3,010,000 net tons, a decrease of 211,000 tons, or more than six per cent, when compared with the March production. Part of the decrease, however, was due to the smaller number of working days in April, and in terms of average daily output the decrease was 5.1 per cent. The average production of capacity was \$2.2 per ton. One new plant was operated in April for the first time. Of the 71 plants now in existence, 66 were active and five were idle throughout the month.

Despite this decline the production of by-product coke was at a high rate, and the April output exceeded the average monthly production in any year on record. In 1923 the maximum quantity was 3,210,000 tons, a decrease of 205,000 tons, or six per cent. The cumulative output during the first four months of 1924 was 12,306,000 net tons, a decrease of 66,000 tons when compared with the same months of 1923.

Curtailment of activity at blast furnaces was responsible for a sharp decline in the production of by-product coke in April. The total for the month is now estimated at 1,070,000, a decrease of 20 per cent when compared with March.

Excluding breeze and screenings the monthly average production during the seven years, 1917-1923, inclusive, and the past three months of 1924, has been as follows:

Year	By-product	Bechthold
1917	1,879,000	2,764,000
1918	1,860,000	2,640,000
1919	1,759,000	2,538,000
1920	1,759,000	2,538,000
1921	1,616,000	2,420,000
1922	1,373,000	2,110,000
1923	1,217,000	1,920,000
February, 1924	1,243,000	1,920,000
March	1,321,000	2,121,000
April	1,070,000	1,675,000

To manufacture the April coke output required the carbonization of approximately 6,026,000 net tons of coal, of which 72 per cent was charged into by-product ovens, and 28 per cent into bechthold ovens. The rate of consumption of coal by the coke industry is now appreciably less than the active years preceding, and, except for the rate of only those years when the manufacture of coke was greatly curtailed by strikes and general business depression.

Assuming a yield in merchantable coke of 60 per cent of the coal charged in by-product ovens and 83.4 per cent in bechthold ovens, the average monthly coal consumption during the periods indicated has been as follows:

Year	By-product	Bechthold
1917	2,825,000	4,381,000
1918	2,972,000	4,911,000
1919	2,888,000	4,478,000
1920	2,888,000	4,478,000
1921	2,401,000	3,669,000
1922	2,221,000	3,370,000
1923	1,555,000	2,338,000
February 1924	1,547,000	2,310,000
March	1,627,000	2,458,000
April	1,321,000	1,762,000

Two promotions in the factory personnel were announced as follows: Lee R. Hurlbut, development manager, Karl W. Boos of Greensburg, factory manager.

MILL OPERATIONS DECREASE SLOWLY AND IRREGULARLY

Liquidation of Stocks by Buyers is Progressing; Price Declines Show Tendency to Come to Halt.

Special to The Weekly Courier. NEW YORK, May 21.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Review will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows: Steel mill operations have been decreasing slowly and irregularly in the past two or three weeks, instead of rapidly and universally as in April. The Chicago district curtailed considerably a couple of weeks ago and in the past week the Youngstown district has become less active, showing in fact operation now of under 60 per cent. The Pittsburgh district is doing a few points better than the Youngstown district.

The rate of steel ingot production is between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 tons per annum, this being the lowest rate since the industry recovered from the coal strike of 1922. From the peak rate, which was maintained for only a few days in March, the decrease is more than one-third. That buyers of steel are liquidating stocks is well understood. Mills did not accumulate stock and most of the stock remaining, the tonnage being slightly less than one-third of the total stock of 1923. The liquidation of steel production over consumers' current requirements, the liquidation of the stock, and the fact that the steel trade would be ripe for an upturn. Consumption has by this time decreased very considerably, however, and prospects of general industrial activity for the next two months or more are poor, hence further depression in mill activity are to be expected as backlog tonnage now being worked upon are gradually exhausted.

Steel prices have shown very little further declining tendency and it now looks as if the recent declining tendency merely represented the dropping of the general level by a notch or two, mills being prepared to make fresh stands on reduced prices instead of allowing declines to continue. Sheets, however, have thus far failed in the expected stabilization, still preserving a very irregular market. Bars, shapes and plates are quite steady, while pipe has had no decline at all, and the prediction that there will eventually be a decline in pipe is far from universal.

LOCAL COMPANY PAYS \$140,000 FOR COAL TRACT

A coal sale, involving approximately \$140,000 and the first of any magnitude in many months, was completed in Uniontown Tuesday when deeds were formally passed transferring 70 acres of Connellsville coking coal in German and Georges townships, charged in by-product ovens and 83.4 per cent in bechthold ovens, the average monthly coal consumption during the periods indicated has been as follows:

The coal comprises the old Break-run tract in German township and the David tract in Georges township, comprising all told, 70 acres, and adjoins the present holdings of the Crawford Company. It also adjoins the 500-acre tract of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Former Frick Coal Now Being Developed

The coal land formerly owned by H. C. Frick in McDowell county, W. Va., and recently sold to the Faraday Coal Company, is being developed. There are approximately thirty thousand acres in the tract and under the direction of Colonel James E. Wood Jones vice-president and general manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, two plants are being installed on the waters of Dry Fork of Tug River, four miles above Hartwood, where the Berwind-White interests operate. The mine equipment will be as nearly completely mechanical as is possible to make it.

CHANGE IN MINING LAWS PROBABLE AS RESULT EXPLOSIONS

Use of Rock Dust to Prevent Propagation May Be Made Compulsory.

INTERSTATE CODE NEEDED

The explosion at Bonwood mine, near Wheeling, W. Va., and others preceding it in other states, is causing mining men to realize the necessity for changes in mining laws. At least that is the conclusion reached by Chief Inspector Robert M. Lambie of West Virginia. In an article in the current issue of Coal Age Mr. Lambie says:

"There remains one more point about which I desire to speak, and that is the necessity for rock dusting to prevent the propagation of explosions. It is my intention to use every resource at my command to urge the operators of West Virginia to take this important step in the direction of safety. The criticisms which appear in this report are not directed in particular toward any company, field, district or state. Accidents of small or large magnitude cannot be attributed directly to carelessness or neglect on the part of a mine or company manager. Before state mine departments can effectively place responsibility for accidents and fatalities they must build a structure of mine laws that provide no loopholes for evasion. The present laws must be brought up to date in order to meet with the requirements of our fast-growing industry and guard lives and property under conditions brought about by advanced methods of engineering and operation. To that end coal-producing states should combine in an effort to make uniformity of mine laws a matter of consideration."

"It is high time that an interstate code of safe-practice regulations be formulated, to which individual states so far as possible should adhere in a sweeping movement to increase and extend the scope of mine laws. There are many ramifications to the achievement of the purpose for which we should strive, but in sum and substance our biggest task is the attainment of uniformity in the mine laws of states in each competitive region. When this is accomplished, the operations in each of the several competitive regions will be placed on a plane of equality in regard to the monetary cost of obeying the mine laws in their respective states."

"There is yet another phase of our prospective program which must not be overlooked. That is the education of the consumer of coal in the importance of safety in mining. He must be made to realize that the cost item resulting from the employment of safety precautions must be absorbed in the price of a ton of coal; also that safety can be obtained only by the use of permissible equipment, which is more expensive than that which is not approved, and safety devices of various kinds. All these things increase the cost of coal. It only the consumer paid for them as he should, and in periods of depression such as we are experiencing now, cost cutting were not applied to anything that guarantees safety."

Men Return to Work at Jamison

YANDESBILT, May 21.—The strike of coal miners at the Jamison Independent Coal Company at Jamison was settled yesterday when the miners accepted a reduction in their wages of 20 cents a wagon. The strike was called by the workers last Thursday when the company posted the notices. Several Vandebilt men are employed at the plant. The men returned to work today.

Timber in Anthracite Mines. The anthracite mines of Pennsylvania used 567,000,000 board feet of lumber or about seven board feet for every ton of hard coal mined, in 1923 according to the State Department of Forestry and Waters.

Production and Output.

Further But Materially Lighter Production Cut By Merchant Operators

Furnace Plants Make Slight Gain But Regional Total Is Now Low Level.

1,654 MORE OVENS GO OUT

All Except 110 are at Frick Plants; Region Operating at 50 Per Cent Of Rate Prevailing Eight Weeks Ago And Less Than 25% Maximum.

Coke production took a slightly different turn last week. There was a further, but materially less than during any one of the preceding eight weeks. At the same time there was an apparent halt in the reduction at furnace plants as a whole as contrasted with a continued decrease at the merchant plants. Another feature of the week was the change with respect to the steel districts. Heretofore their respective outputs, having increased or decreased very much in the same proportion and coincident with each other. Last week the Connellsville district developed a considerable gain while its Lower Connellsville neighbor slipped back still further. This change was the result of the gain at the 20 plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company which are still in blast in the Connellsville district and the fact that the active coking operations of this interest in the Lower Connellsville district have been reduced to a single plant. The gain of 1,200 at furnace plants and the loss of 3,200 tons at merchant plants, making the net loss 2,000 tons, brought the total down to 119,200 tons, or 50 per cent.

Since the week ending March 22, when the downward trend began the furnace production has dropped from 132,200 to 79,800 tons, a loss of 53,400 tons, or 40 per cent. Merchant output declined from 89,250 to 33,400 tons, a loss of 55,850 tons, or 62.6 per cent. The total decline was 119,200 tons, or 50 per cent. In applying the measures necessary to bring about this lessened production the furnace active ovens have been cut from 11,754 to 6,083; merchant from 7,530 to 3,551, and the region from 19,284 to 9,634. The active ovens last week represent 25 per cent of the furnace, 28 per cent of the merchant and 27 per cent of the combined equipment. Due to the short time, 1923 is shown herewith:

Week	Furnace	Merchant	Total
Jan. 5	73,010	112,200	185,210
Jan. 12	78,860	113,200	192,060
Jan. 19	81,410	125,100	206,510
Jan. 26	72,830	125,200	198,030
Feb. 2	84,430	147,900	232,330
Feb. 9	85,090	125,000	210,090
Feb. 16	86,300	125,000	211,300
Feb. 23	88,490	147,900	236,390
Mar. 2	80,550	155,100	235,650
Mar. 9	82,530	147,900	230,430
Mar. 16	84,430	125,000	209,430
Mar. 23	76,100	141,200	217,300
Apr. 6	12,044	10,800	22,844
Apr. 13	9,755	10,800	20,555
Apr. 20	12,920	12,203	25,123
Apr. 27	10,040	10,800	20,840
May 4	10,040	10,800	20,840
May 11	10,040	10,800	20,840

Slow Improvement Is Observable in Coal Production

Weekly Total About 7,000,000 Tons; Merchants Gain of 12 Per Cent; Coke Continues Downward.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The production of soft coal continued to improve slowly in the week ended May 10, and passed the 7,000,000-ton mark, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. The estimated total output is placed at 7,221,000 net tons, an increase of 259,000 tons, or 3.6 per cent. The improvement appears to have been due to somewhat better demand and to the resumption of work in the Southwest.

Production for the calendar year to May 10 was 176,231,000 tons, compared with 197,272,000 tons in 1922. The daily average during 1924 has been 1,896,000, or 196,000 per day less than a year ago. The production of bechthold coke continued to plunge steadily downward. The total output in the week ended May 10 is estimated at 177,000 net tons, a decrease of 28,000 tons, or 14 per cent. This is the lowest weekly total recorded since September, 1922, when production was curtailed by the strike. Practically the entire decrease occurred in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Slight increases in the states of Southern Appalachian region, Washington and Utah were offset by decreases in Virginia and West Virginia.

Production in the Connellsville Region decreased from 132,200 tons to 121,920 tons. The Courier states further that 831 additional ovens were placed on the idle list.

Cumulative production of bechthold coke during 1924 to May 10 stood at 3,055,000 tons. In 1923 it was 3,172,000 tons, in 1922, 3,476,000 tons; in 1921, 3,116,000 tons and in 1920 it was 2,839,000 tons.

Production by states, compared with the corresponding week of 1923, was as follows:

	1924	1923
Pennsylvania and Ohio	122,960	132,600
West Virginia	3,600	21,000
Alabama	2,000	2,000
Tennessee	2,000	2,000
Georgia	2,000	2,000
Colorado and New Mexico	5,000	5,000
Utah	5,000	5,000
U. S. Total	177,000	177,000

schedules of operation and banking of ovens the present active ovens are running at only about 70 per cent of their rated capacity and producing less than 25 per cent of the region's maximum under favorable conditions. For most part the plants remaining in blast are the larger and more important operations. The "little fellows" have dropped out of the running with a few exceptions. A few of the latter class have special markets which they have been supplying for a long time and they have been without interruption. The plants, both large and small, which usually depend on a large extent upon the spot market have long ago ceased operations.

CO-OPERATION IS GREAT NEED OF COAL INDUSTRY

Particularly as Relates to Establishing Better Public Relations.

PROTECTION FOR USERS

The biggest job of the coal industry today is to re-establish fixed relations with the people who purchase its product, Samuel D. Crowell, Philadelphia, president of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association, declared in an address at the seventh annual meeting of the National Coal Association. His subject was "Our Customers."

"The normal relation between customer and retailer is the fixed dependence on their part and faithful allegiance on ours," he continued, "but believe you will find it to be true that much of the public's dissatisfaction in recent years has been caused by the intermittent relations which have been forced into our dealings with it."

"The result of these intermitencies is that the public believes that the coal industry is neither stable nor dependable. They have been taught by experience that we are not reliable. It is for this reason that I believe our biggest job is to re-establish fixed relations with our customers. I stress this point because I believe it is the very essence of our merchandising problem in the next few months or years."

"These intermitencies of the last few years, of course, were forced upon us by conditions beyond our control. First, there was the zoning system during the war. Then the strike of 1919; then a year later, the issuance of service orders by the commerce commission."

"Closest cooperation between the producer and the retailer was urged by the speaker."

"If you want to hold our trade, you must never extend when it is available—force us into a position where we must buy any of our coal elsewhere," he said. "And, if we, in turn, are faithfully to discharge our servant relations to our own customers, we must never disappoint them when they are in need."

"It seems obvious that if the operator is to formulate and protect the policy of the industry and if the retailer is to transmit and transmit it to the consumers, there must be a better understanding between these co-laborers in the future."

The formation of a Coal Institute was speculated upon by Mr. Crowell. "I have spent 38 years in the coal business," he said, "and my hope today is that there may be a continuation of the effect of the association in each line of the industry to the end that we may better serve the public, that we may have accurate statistics of the industry, that we may put before the people and the government of this country truthful statements embracing the problems of production and distribution of coal. Then our organization will be functioning for our common good."

"An example is the coordinated effort with retailers, wholesalers, producers and with citizens generally. Sometimes I have referred to it as the Coal Institute idea, along the line of the institutes in other industries in this country. But whether it is taken as a separate proposition or by the combination of efforts of the associations already in existence, the same end may be reached by conscientious effort."

Mr. Crowell ventured the suggestion that producers are making too many sizes of coal. "I believe some of the sizes made from bituminous coal could be eliminated," he said, "and I am certain that would save you money, both in the actual operation and in the effect of a surplus burden of some size."

He urged that mining continue, in the event of strikes. "It would be presumptions of me to talk on the labor question," he said, "and I shall not except to say that while I realize disagreements probably will come in the future as they have in the past, yet when such are the case, it does seem to me that while employers and employees are threatening out their differences, mining should go on and the public not be penalized."

NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES REJECTED BY BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The British House of Commons a few days ago rejected, by a majority of 96 votes, a bill providing for the nationalization of coal mines. Although the bill had been drawn by the solicitor general it was not made an official government measure. Secretary of Mines Sir William Anderson said that while the government did not accept responsibility for the measure, "they wholeheartedly accepted the vital principle embodied in it. In our judgment there is no solution of the problems involved in the mining industry as regards the production or distribution of coal other than is to be found in national ownership."

The bill provided compensation for the owners of collieries but not for the owners of coal lands. Control of the mines was to be vested in a mining council of twenty men, half representing the miners and half appointed by the government.

Lloyd George, who bitterly opposed the measure, declared it was "the first concrete example of the new socialism which is to be put into operation as soon as the Labor Party has a majority."

He said that under the proposed law the losses in the operation of the mines would be offset, not by reduction in wages, but out of money appropriated by Parliament, which means that the taxpayers will have to pay the deficits.

AMERICANIZATION CLASS OF 33 GIVEN DIPLOMAS AT NO. 2

The Americanization Class of Lisenburg No. 2, numbering 33, was graduated Thursday evening. The class was taught by E. L. Evans, who also taught at Phillips where 16 were graduated May 13. This is another of the 30 classes formed by Miss Elizabeth Barnhart Rupp, organizer of Americanization schools for the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

A fine program was given. Superintendent L. K. Warnock of the H. C. Frick plant at Lisenburg No. 2, was the speaker. Thomas H. Means, supervisor of schools of North Union township, presented the diplomas.

The program was opened by "America" by the class. L. E. Evans made the address of welcome. Methods of teaching were made known by Miss Rupp, after which John Kogichang read a poem, as did Sabina Guadiana.

Michael Gutter spoke on "The American Flag." Maxims were given by Joseph Tapes. "Amelio, Giacomini" talked on "The White House." The pledge to the flag was made by the class. Alexander Chiora spoke on "Why We Came to America," after which John Elias and Bert Shannock gave some maxims. John Kogichang spoke on "The Statue of Liberty." The class then went through calisthenics. Several selections were rendered by a violin quartet, composed of Michael Gutter, Joseph Tapes, Joseph Mihalcin and Joseph Albert Mihalcin. Frank Vasko played an accordion solo. Miss Charlotte McDowell demonstrated the "Italian Dance." The Liberty Quartet sang several selections.

More than 300 persons attended the commencement exercises.

Union Holding Off Organizing Campaign In West Va. Fields

Writing from Charleston, W. Va., a correspondent of the Chicago Black Diamond, says that so far as there are any visible indications, the United Mine Workers' organization has taken no active steps so far to bring non-union mines into the union fold, as announced at a recent meeting at Fairmont, so that the labor status of a great many mines in the state remains as it was early in April.

In deferring a drive to force an acceptance of the union terms, the belief is beginning to prevail that the union has been governed by two factors and that for the time being no real effort will be made to wage an active organizing campaign. In the first place it has become apparent that the activities of the miners' union for the time being are to be more of a political than an organization nature and that no real effort will be made toward organization until after the primary is over on May 27. It is thought probable that leaders of the union feel that they can accomplish more if they succeed in helping to elect the candidates of their own liking for the more important state offices, because they have endorsed a candidate for governor and a candidate for senator and will endeavor to line up most of their members for such candidates.

The union leaders are supporting Attorney General E. T. England for the Republican nomination for the governorship and Dr. M. V. Goody of Charleston, for senatorship; and, inasmuch as those candidates are known to be friendly to the miners' union, operators are naturally not supporting them. From all that can be learned, the miners' union is proceeding on the theory that with candidates friendly to them in office they will be able to have their own way in whatever they may attempt. It will be necessary, however, even in the event that they help to nominate and elect their choice, to wait until next March before undertaking further organization work, if that be their object.

The further fact that there is so little market for coal and that it would be difficult to drive a wedge where mines are shut down, even though such mines may have heretofore been operated on a closed shop basis, is also thought to be a factor in deterring the union from going ahead with its unionization plans even though the union may have given such operators as signed an agreement with them to understand that such work would be undertaken at once.

DIPLOMAS FOR 49 IN AMERICANIZATION CLASS, BRIDGEPORT

Diplomas were presented to 49 members in the Americanization Class at the Bridgeport Mines, near South Brownsville, Friday evening. The class was taught by Miss McCloy for four years, with Mrs. Wolstencroft as assistant teacher. Mr. Miller, superintendent of the South Brownsville schools, presented the diplomas and made a brief address. Miss Elizabeth B. Rupp also gave a talk. A South Brownsville orchestra furnished the music for the program.

The exercises were opened with a flag salute by the class, followed by a selection by the orchestra, after which the audience sang "America." Stephen Rosen spoke on "The American Flag," Stephen Hites on "Patriotism." A male chorus rendered several selections, after which George Huchok spoke on the "Evening of the American Flag." Catherine Simons and Irma Hurvay sang "Red, White and Blue." John Sanyar on "The Boy and the Flag"; Sen. Alex. Nahoney, "Memorial Day" and Vincent Korbet on "My Trip to America." The program ended with the audience singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Subscribers for The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 17, 1924.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
152	Beatty	MERCILIAN OVENS	
150	Brush Run	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
150	Clark	Brush Run Coke Co.	Greensburg
87	Clark	Clark-Chester Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	Tim Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Connellsville
21	Ferguson	Connellsville C. & C. Co.	Connellsville
101	Port Hill	Corrado Coal Co.	New York
101	Gilmora	Gilmora Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	Grave	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
143	Humphries	Humphrey's Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
219	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
105	Joyner	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
105	Nellis	Nellis Coke Co.	Connellsville
105	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
280	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
29	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	Paul	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
2	Peartree	Machoning Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Uniontown
10	Thomas	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
10	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3241	779	FURNACE OVENS	
240	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
207	Daguerre	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Harvey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Crowland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Deerfoot	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Hecia No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Hecia No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Hecia No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Hostetter	Hostetter-Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Junista	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Lehighville	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Lehighville 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Lehighville 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 11	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 12	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 13	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 14	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 15	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 16	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 17	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 18	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 19	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 20	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 21	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 22	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 23	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 24	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 25	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 26	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 27	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 28	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 29	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 30	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 31	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 32	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 33	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 34	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 35	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 36	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 37	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 38	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 39	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 40	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 41	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 42	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 43	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 44	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 45	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 46	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 47	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 48	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 49	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 50	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 51	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 52	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 53	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 54	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 55	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 56	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 57	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 58	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 59	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 60	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 61	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 62	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 63	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 64	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 65	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 66	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 67	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 68	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 69	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 70	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 71	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 72	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 73	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 74	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 75	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 76	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 77	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 78	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 79	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 80	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 81	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 82	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 83	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 84	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 85	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 86	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 87	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 88	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 89	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 90	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 91	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 92	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 93	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 94	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 95	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 96	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 97	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 98	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 99	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Leith 100	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg

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MOYER	PLANTS:	ENAMEL
VOLCANO		WILLIAM
LAYTON		COLUMBIA

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Gas	Low Sulphur
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WIDE DIFFERENCE ABOUT ABOLITION R. R. LABOR BOARD

Employee Support Howells-Barkley Plan Which Executives Oppose.

INVITES STRIKES, CLAIM

By David Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The controversy over the abolition of the United States Railroad Labor Board and the substitution of a Board of Mediation and Conciliation has developed some sharp differences of opinion between the railway executives and the railway employees. In order to obtain a statement of the views of each side the writer asked W. W. Barker, vice president of the Burlington railroad, and Donald Richberg, counsel for the Organized Railway Employees, to prepare a comment of the principal phase of the Howells-Barkley bill. Mr. Barker says:

"The exact language of the Howells-Barkley bill is as follows: 'The said board shall use its best efforts by conciliation to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment shall be unsuccessful the said board shall at once endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration.'

"There is no other language defining the scope of their authority. If this board of conciliation can do nothing but try to persuade, is it not really a repetition of the Boards of Adjustment, whose powers are limited to persuasion? The only difference is that the Boards of Adjustment are equally divided and act likely to agree in any important controversy, while the Board of Conciliation consists of all neutral members.

"Now, under the Cummins law both the persuasive duties of the Boards of Adjustment and the Board of Conciliation are vested in the Hooper board, whose composition is, absolutely fair. If it cannot persuade then it will decide. Instead of requesting the parties to please be good and arbitrate, the board arbitrates. It combines every position that is provided in the Howells measure, and the three representatives of the public are the mediators and arbiters from start to finish. We know that the Hooper board will function, will mediate, and will arbitrate, and will render judgment. It has done it too often not to know that. It is the labor leaders who want to get rid of it.

"But you never can know under the Howells bill that one thing will be done except talk in any dispute of real moment like a material reduction in wages. Nothing will result in such cases except a strike, because not one of the Howells boards has authority to render judgment and arbitrate in a dispute and is legalized by Clause Eight of Section D.

"There is nothing in the Constitution granting a right to any class to combine and to conspire in order to destroy the public transportation service of the people, and forbidding courts to issue process to prevent such conspiracy to inflict universal injury.

"I know that the shipmen's strike in 1913 was called by the unions in spite of the Cummins law, and was a refusal to obey the decision of the Labor Board, but that strike was a failure and no important strike has since occurred, while in 1913 there were said to be 245 strikes, and it is also known that 70 disputes were settled by mediation in six years—that is, from 1913 to 1919, but none of them were really important.

"The Cummins law provides a permanent tribunal fairly constituted in which the public is represented, whose duty it is to inquire into controversies that threaten to interrupt commerce. It is one duty of the parties to refer their disputes to this tribunal. In all our history there has never before been a tribunal with duty to inquire into the merits of a dispute, unless both parties were willing to arbitrate.

"Paragraph B of Section 307 of Title III of the Transportation Act is expressly framed so as to make agreements for railway wages that require increases in rates to meet the increased expense.

"It seems to me every good citizen should oppose the repeal of these provisions enacted in the public interest, and which do not appear in any form in the Howells bill.

"The provision that no labor member of any board of adjustment will be eligible unless appointed by the 'Nationally Organized Craft' is not a fair provision because only about half of all railroad employees now belong to those crafts."

Mr. Richberg says: "It is claimed that the proposed Board of Mediation and Conciliation, consisting of five public members, will be ineffective compared to the present Labor Board, consisting of three public members and six partisans, for which it is submitted. The present board cannot mediate because of its partisan membership, so it has no powers of persuasion. It sits as a board of arbitrators and issues so-called decisions, which are not enforceable. The railroad have violated decisions frequently. Up to November 13, 1923, violations of 355 decisions had been officially charged against the railroads.

"The Labor Board has no power to enforce a settlement of any dispute. But the proposed Board of Mediation can either bring about an agreement or an arbitration and an arbitration award becomes a legally enforceable judgment."

"It is claimed that Boards of Adjustment, being equally divided are not likely to agree. Corresponding boards of adjustment agreed on decisions of over 6,000 controversies in the last eighteen months, 1918-1919, with less than 12 disagreements. Under the present law decisions of grievance

disputes which comprise more than three-fourths of the Labor Board's decisions are not enforceable and have been frequently violated by the railroads. Under the Howells-Barkley Bill decisions of adjustment boards are enforceable, as arbitration awards.

"It is claimed that company unions may not negotiate for national adjustment boards. But company unions are opposed to national boards. The proposed law leaves them free to settle all disputes in conference, through local committees or local adjustment boards. Why should they be represented on national boards to which they do not desire to take their grievances? What interest have they in opposing national boards for nationally organized workers?

"It is important to remember that these adjustment boards have no authority to make or to change wages or rules. They only interpret contracts, that is, they decide technical disputes over the application of agreements.

"It is claimed that the previous mediation law, the Newlands Act, was not successful and for proof it is asserted that there were 243 strikes in 1919. The Newlands Act only applied to train service men and not a single strike of these men followed federal mediation when the Newlands Act was in force. The operation of the Newlands Act was suspended by federal control throughout the year 1919.

"A claim is made that the Howells-Barkley Bill 'legalizes strikes' because it provides that an 'individual employee' cannot be required to render service without his consent. This provision was written in the Erdman Act and the Newlands Act because it was necessary to comply with the 13 Amendment prohibiting involuntary servitude. An arbitration award is expressly made enforceable against an organization of employees. Concerted action to violate an award can be prevented by the courts. But no constitutional law can require an individual employee to render service unwillingly. Every competent railroad attorney knows that under the proposed law organized action to violate contracts or arbitration awards would be illegal. Labor's position is law abiding and square."

Be An Optimist On Coal

Coal Mining Review.

There are more pessimists in the coal industry at the present time than any other industry in this country. There is no good reason why operators of coal mines should be pessimistic. They should be optimistic, if for no other reason than a pessimist never succeeded in anything. Operators of coal mines are anything but optimistic because of the general demoralization in the selling price of coal. The operators are responsible for the general demoralization, for the simple reason that they insisted upon shipping coal when the coal was not sold and insisted upon selling coal where there was no market for the product of coal mines.

Be an optimist, should be the slogan of every operator of a coal mine. It is the only method by which the coal industry can be lifted from the slump into which it has been driven by the unwise if not foolish action of those operators who tried to put their coal on the market when there was no market. Be an optimist should be the slogan of the operator for another reason: We are consuming as much coal within the boundaries of this country as we were last year, and there is every reason to believe there is going to be a heavy demand for other countries for coal produced in the United States. This will mean diverting millions of tons of coal into the export trade, and to that extent will relieve the keen competition from the coal that ought to be shipped to the export trade, but which is now being shipped in competition with lower grade coal that is being forced upon the market.

There is another reason why operators of coal mines should be optimistic: the tremendous decrease in production which is likely to be kept up for another month and the inroads being made by consumers on coal stock piles to the danger point will later cause a sudden and heavy demand for coal at a time when the transportation companies will not be able to move the tonnage as rapidly as necessary to meet every demand of the shippers. Operators, be optimistic, and by doing so help revive a paralyzed industry.

WEST PENN SYSTEM NOW CONNECTED WITH LINE TO CLEVELAND

Electric power plants between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Ohio, have been connected by high tension cables and switches, so that any accident which might cause a lack of current in any district between those points may not cut off industrial plants using this power. This linking up, according to officials of the West Penn Power Company, was completed when the high-power transmission line between Akron and Canton, Ohio, was finished a few days ago. It is a big step in the coal field super-power grouping, which will release large reserves of current for use at any point needed in the interconnected system.

Building of a short transmission line in Maryland between Oakland and Cumberland will let the West Penn system connected with that of the Potomac Edison Company's system, so that such a huge interconnected system stretching from Cleveland through the large coal fields and industrial centers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia will be in existence.

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Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 17, 1924.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
40	40	Adah	Greenburg
150	150	Albion No. 1	New York
250	250	Albion No. 2	New York
142	142	American	Pittsburg
240	240	American 2	Pittsburg
30	30	Brownsville	Pittsburg
200	200	Century	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Uniontown
118	118	Champion	Pittsburg
402	402	Donald 1 & 2	Pittsburg
100	100	Donald No. 3	Pittsburg
120	120	Edna	Uniontown
132	132	Eleanor	Uniontown
32	32	Emery	Uniontown
120	120	Frederick	Smithfield
120	120	Garwood	Connellsville
58	58	Genuine	Uniontown
196	196	Griffin No. 1	Pittsburg
145	145	Griffin No. 2	Pittsburg
210	210	Herbert	Pittsburg
45	45	Hilltop	Connellsville
38	38	Hope	Uniontown
195	195	Husted	Uniontown
250	250	Isabella	Uniontown
24	24	Junior	Uniontown
140	140	Katherine	Uniontown
200	200	LaBelle	LaBelle
200	200	Lafayette	LaBelle
50	50	Leon	Uniontown
100	100	Lincoln	Uniontown
200	200	Little Gem	Pittsburg
220	220	Lowthos	Pittsburg
34	34	Luzerne	Pittsburg
64	64	Marion	Uniontown
100	100	McL. Hope	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Uniontown
72	72	Puritan No. 1	Uniontown
30	30	Puritan No. 2	Uniontown
104	104	Puritan No. 3	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Pittsburg
120	120	Rich Hill	Pittsburg
276	276	Royal	New York
32	32	Russell	Smithfield
30	30	Sackett	Smithfield
275	275	Shamrock	Uniontown
210	210	Shamrock	Uniontown
220	220	Sterling	Pittsburg
200	200	Thompson	Pittsburg
220	220	Thompson	Pittsburg
220	220	Tower Hill	Uniontown
42	42	Virginia	Uniontown
60	60	Washington	Uniontown
30	30	Washington	Dawson
60	60	Winmore	Uniontown
38	38	Yukon	Uniontown
9,346	9,346		

Ovens	Name of Operators	Address
400	Alcoa	Alcoa, Pa.
400	Alcoa	Pittsburg
426	Buffington	Pittsburg
500	Colonial No. 1	Pittsburg
156	Colonial No. 2	Pittsburg
300	Colonial No. 3	Pittsburg
234	Danbo	Pittsburg
250	Deerth	Pittsburg
500	Edenburg	Pittsburg
400	Fontaine	Pittsburg
202	Geneva	Pittsburg
462	Lambert	Pittsburg
518	Lebanon	Pittsburg
544	Martin	Youngstown, Ohio
30	Newcomer	Pittsburg
480	Orion	Uniontown
400	Republic	Uniontown
330	Reno	Pittsburg
400	Thompson 1	Pittsburg
5,332		

VETO OF HOWELL- BARTLEY BILL IS LESS DOUBTFUL

As Some Misunderstandings of Its Provisions Are Cleared Up.

NOT ALL R. R.'S OPPOSE IT

By David Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Organized labor has lined up solidly behind the Howells-Barkley bill which proposes to abolish the U. S. Railroad Labor Board and substitute for it a Board of Mediation and Conciliation. Friends of President Coolidge have been saying in the last few days that he would veto the bill but there is a general misunderstanding about its provisions and it should be plain to both houses of Congress a veto may be said to be doubtful.

The writer erroneously stated a few days ago that the Howells-Barkley plan would eliminate the representatives of the public and leave railway disputes to be decided by the interested parties. The truth is the representatives of the employers and employees will alone constitute the membership of the four national adjustment boards which are to settle grievances and conduct parties at interest in disputes. But the principal reason for the bill is to be known as the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, will consist of five members, all of whom will represent the public. This is directly in line with the recommendations of the late President Harding.

For, at present, the Railroad Labor Board consists of three representatives of the railroads, three of labor, and three of the public. This means that three men, representing the public, usually have the deciding vote in almost every dispute between the four national adjustment boards. Fully \$5,000,000 is appropriated annually by Congress for the Interstate Commerce Commission, so, relatively speaking, the amount needed to keep peace between railroads and their employees is not as large as the sum needed to regulate disputes between the railroads and shippers.

The proposed bill provides about \$100,000 for the maintenance of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation; this saving between \$250,000 and \$300,000 over the cost of the present Labor Board, which saving would be expended in the expenses of the four national adjustment boards. Fully \$5,000,000 is appropriated annually by Congress for the Interstate Commerce Commission, so, relatively speaking, the amount needed to keep peace between railroads and their employees is not as large as the sum needed to regulate disputes between the railroads and shippers.

Several of the railroads are lukewarm in their opposition to the bill, but certain roads which have always fought the present Labor Board and its decisions are working tooth and nail to beat the bill or force a presidential veto. It looks as if some action will be taken on it before adjournment of a filibuster against adjournment may be started, for the Democrats and insurgent Republicans are in the main in sympathy with the proposal.

from controlling the organizations of employees so as to dictate the selection of employee representatives. This has been inserted to overcome the embarrassment encountered by the present United States Railroad Labor Board in determining exactly who actually represent the employees on certain railroad systems. It is the outcropping of the old fight as between national labor organizations like the American Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who have been fostered by the Pennsylvania Railroad for its own purposes. On the Pennsylvania nobody can represent the workmen in a dispute except persons actually on the Pennsylvania's payroll.

The principal weakness of the present Transportation Act has been the failure of the parties at interest to form the local adjustment boards provided by law. These organizations were left to voluntary action by the Howells-Barkley bill, the adjustment boards would be government institutions and therefore the minor grievances and disputes which have piled high the cases before the United States Railroad Labor Board would be diminished because they would, so to speak, be settled by the power tribunals.

One of the objections to the bill said to emanate from the White House is the appropriation of \$500,000 for the expense of the machinery. The proponents of the bill point out that \$400,000 is now being spent under the Transportation Act and that the additional \$100,000 for good insurance against another railway strike would be a small price to pay for the peace and particularly since the last one is estimated to have cost the government about \$2,000,000 while the railroads are known to have spent many times that sum themselves in fighting it.

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W. W. PARSHALL

G. S. KARAH

JAMES R. CRAY

PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections.

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PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

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SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 808 Fayette Title & Trust Building.

UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

EFFECTS OF HIGH TEMPERATURES ON THE HUMAN BODY

Heavy and Stout Men Suffer
Less Discomfort Than
Thin and Light.

TESTS BY MINES BUREAU

That the human body, in a state of rest and in still air, can not endure indefinitely a temperature higher than 90 degrees F. with 100 per cent. relative humidity, has been determined by the Mines Bureau of the Department of the Interior. Investigators at the Pittsburgh experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, cooperating with American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. In the course of the tests, it was noted that the heavier and stouter men, of the experimenters, when subjected to uncomfortably hot temperatures, lost more weight than the lighter and thinner men, but as a rule could endure such temperatures for a longer period and complained less of the exhaustion which followed. Loss of weight in the subjects experimented with gradually increased with an increase in atmospheric temperature. Whenever the subject drank ice water he immediately gained in weight, and in all cases the subject, within 24 hours, usually regained the entire weight lost. Subjects who drank ice water freely after exposure to high temperatures felt no ill effects, tending to disprove the assumption that such action develops severe cramps.

It was found that the exhaustion and weakness following subjection of human beings to a very high temperature and humidity for a short period is not so severe as subjection to a moderately high temperature and humidity for a longer period.

The pulse rate, rather than the rise in body temperature, apparently determines the extent of the discomfort experienced by the subject. Subjects became very uncomfortable after the pulse rate exceeded 135 pulsations per minute, and complained of unbearable and distressing symptoms when the pulse exceeded 180 per minute. The highest pulse rate recorded was 184 per minute. Subjection to high temperatures and humidities produced no marked change in the respiratory rate.

The health, comfort, and efficiency of men engaged in the mining industry may be impaired, in some instances very seriously, by abnormal physical conditions of the mine air or by variations in its composition. This is true in some of the metal mines of the West where high temperatures with varying humidities are encountered. Physiological studies have been made by the Bureau of Mines in some of these mines showing the effects of various temperatures and humidities. As it is difficult to carry out studies on many controlled temperatures, it was thought best to make the present experiments in a laboratory and apply the results to the mining industry insofar as practicable. The experiments were part of a general cooperative study of the physiological effects of heat and humidity being conducted by the Bureau of Mines and the United States Public Health Service, cooperating with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, at the Bureau of Mines experiment station, Pittsburgh.

The experiments were conducted in two fully-equipped chambers, insulated by cork board designed to maintain air conditions at a desired temperature and humidity. The temperature and humidity of each room was controlled independently of each other. The air conditions are controlled by apparatus outside of the chambers, and entirely separated from them. Instruments for observing the body and surface temperatures of the subject, also for recording the rate of respiration and of the heart pulsations, and the apparatus for basal metabolism work are located in an adjoining room.

The oral temperature of each subject was registered by the one-minute clinical thermometer while the surface temperatures were recorded by means of thermo-couples in contact with the body, and connected to a potentiometer in an adjacent room by means of flexible wires. Surface temperature readings were taken without the knowledge of the subjects. A permanent record of the pulse was made on a smoked drum whenever desired.

In addition to counting the rate of respiration by an observer, the rate was also recorded at intervals of an inflated rubber bag around the chest and connected by long rubber tubing to the kymograph placed in the room adjoining the chamber. The wave lengths were traced on smoked paper encircling the drum of the instrument.

While irrelevant to the present study, an attempt was made to determine the cause of the inflammation of the eyes which workers in the industries so frequently complain of. On a day when eyes were normal, a small quantity of sweat, which had been collected during an experiment, was dropped in the eye. The conjunctiva almost immediately became inflamed and the eye felt sore. The sweat collected from the face seemed less irritable to the eye than that collected either from the chest or arms. Sweat-bands were then applied to the forehead during the experiments, thus preventing the sweat from falling into the eyes, and also preventing the inflammation. This proves sufficiently that sweat is the chief factor in producing the conjunctivitis which accompanies exposure to heat.

Westmoreland Has 15,081 Unable to Read or Write

GREENSBURG, May 21.—Addressing an audience in the high school auditorium last evening on the subject of "Americanization," Attorney Willis E. Ruffner gave these facts: Westmoreland county today has 15,081 people totally illiterate. Of this number, 1,188 are native born and 13,893 are of foreign birth. Westmoreland county has 22,112 foreign born males over 21 years. Of this number, 9,453 have been naturalized; 16,659 are still aliens. Westmoreland county has 19,210 foreign born women over 21 years of age. Of this number 7,876 have been naturalized; 11,334 are still aliens.

Violence Growing In Germany's Coal Strike of 600,000

ROCHUM, Germany, May 21.—Red violence in the Ruhr is increasing. Communist patrols are picking the mines in many sections and using force to prevent any striking to work from approaching the pits. More than 600,000 miners are now idle. At Marl police were forced to intervene when Reds attacked strikebreakers. At Bochum Communists voted to install strike pickets everywhere and prevent workers from entering the mines, even for the purpose of keeping the pumps going. At Langen the police were called out because of violence.

Railroad Officials Generally Optimistic

Railroad officials generally are optimistic, but they are inclined to hedge in their expressions regarding the outlook for the next few months, and intimate that the falling off in many lines of business is being reflected in reduced freight loadings on virtually all lines. There has been a small improvement in loading lately, but the aggregate is materially under last year's with no immediate prospects of their reaching the heavy movement of 1923. It would take a business boom to bring revenue freight loadings up to the record average of last year, but they are running ahead of 1921 and 1922.

Miner Killed First Day After Strike Is Ended

While at work the first day after a three-day strike at the No. 1 plant of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company at Jamison, near Perryopolis, Michael Kalman, 21, was killed Tuesday afternoon by a fall of slate.

Kalman had been employed at the Jamison coal mines for more than a year. He is survived by his wife and one brother, John Kalman, also a Jamison.

Florence Plant Operating After Long Suspension

Operations were resumed on a small scale May 17 at the Florence plant of the Youghiogheny Coal & Coke Company in Lower Tyrone township, which has been idle since January, 1923.

Two cars of coal a day will be shipped and 16 men will be given employment. It is said the company has a contract for six months.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF ASSIGNED CAR ORDER IS AGAIN POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, May 17.—An order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission further modifies the distribution among coal mines of private owned cars and cars for railroads fuel, so that it is not to become effective until August 1, 1924, instead of June 1. The original order was issued June 12, 1923, to become effective September 1 last. Then the date of effect was successively deferred seven times, the parties affected having requested postponements and further hearings in the premises. The new order constitutes the eighth postponement. Excepting as to the date of effect the original order remains unchanged.

The order directs the railroads to stop practice of distributing to bituminous coal mines any private cars, or cars to be loaded with railroad fuel in excess of the pro rata distribution of cars to be loaded with railroad fuel, and which are on the same division or district established by a railroad for distribution of cars. The railroads are also directed to establish and continue a practice whereby all cars distributed to such mines will be distributed on a pro rata basis, so that every mine on the same division or district shall receive the same pro rata share of the total number of available cars. At the time the order was made it was strenuously opposed by four of the 11 members of the commission and it was further pointed out that the practice which was condemned by it was established by the commission itself 15 years ago.

Brazil Immigration Shows Big Increase

Brazil received 58,767 immigrants of different nationalities in 1923, as against 24,821 in 1922, the Department of Immigration has just announced. The remarkable increase of 51, 346, or 149.2 per cent, is regarded as very encouraging in face of the conditions ruling during the past year. Immigrants received by Brazil last year were chiefly Portuguese, Italian, Spanish and German. Despite the fact that Brazil and Peru are about the only countries of the world today that place no restrictions whatsoever on Japanese immigration, the quota from the Oriental empire last year was exceedingly small, only 896 Japanese entering the country.

REGISTER AND CLERK'S NOTICE

No.	Estate of	Accountants.	Filed.
1	Patrick J. Connolly	Michael Connolly, Administrator	February 5, 1924
2	Charles W. Richter	Citizens Title & Trust Company, Administrator	March 8, 1924
3	Charles E. Bowler	John A. Bowler, Administrator	February 6, 1924
4	Elizabeth M. Stewart	John A. Bowler, Administrator	February 6, 1924
5	Martha J. Richter	H. Clay Richter, Administrator, & b. n. c. t. a.	April 20, 1924
6	William K. Ritchhouse	Ralph Linderman and Olive Cotton, Executors	April 26, 1924
7	William K. Goider	William K. Goider, Administrator	March 10, 1924
8	W. T. Kennedy	James A. Kennedy, Executor	April 26, 1924
9	Clara Hirschman	Lawrence O. Hirschman, Administrator	April 26, 1924
10	Elizabeth Nege	Hannah L. Nege, Administratrix	February 28, 1924
11	Dorothy L. Kramer	Arthur Raymond Kramer, Executor	April 11, 1924
12	Elizabeth LaBella, alias Lizale		
13	George G. Coleman	Citizens Title & Trust Co. Administrator	May 1, 1924
14	Sarah C. Jacobs	Midway Title & Trust Company, Trustee	March 10, 1924
15	Frank Rankin	Nelson J. Rankin & Charles W. Bowman, Executors	April 20, 1924
16	Bonnie Breakwell	William L. Kemp, Administrator	April 10, 1924
17	Miss Betty Alice	Chas. F. Lamber, Executor	April 23, 1924
18	William Wolford, a minor	Miss Betty Alice, Executor	April 26, 1924
19	Chadde Stewart	George Wolford, Guardian	April 26, 1924
20	Clara C. Gorman	Helen C. Stewart, Administratrix, & c. a.	April 26, 1924
21	Suzanna Zarnin	Frank Beck, Administrator	April 18, 1924
22	Theodora Zambelli	Patricia Title & Trust Company, Administrator	April 20, 1924
23	John C. Church	Mary Z. Calwood, Executrix	April 26, 1924
24	John Hinton	George W. Baker, Executor and Trustee	April 26, 1924
25	Sarah Collins	Charles L. Jones, Administrator	May 1, 1924
26	Amos G. Abrams, alias A. G.	John H. Edwards, Executor	May 1, 1924
27	Belle C. McCrackin	Frank H. Bonboro, Ancillary Administrator	May 1, 1924
28	P. J. Mullen	Charles L. Cooper, Administrator	May 1, 1924
29	Leolinda B. Brooks	Mary Ellen Miller, Administratrix	May 1, 1924
30	Charles D. May	Russell Brooks and Byron Brooks, Executors	May 1, 1924
31	Martha Matthews	Titie & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania	May 1, 1924
32	Annie M. Rathmell	George M. Rathmell, Administrator	May 1, 1924
33	David D. Handmick	George M. Rathmell, Executor	May 1, 1924
34	Robert M. Rathmell	Viola Sandwick, Administratrix	May 1, 1924
35	William L. Hall	Emma Rathmell and George Rathmell, Executors	May 1, 1924
36	Jesse T. Ross	Kirk Ransaw, Administrator	May 1, 1924
37	C. J. McCormick	Homer J. Ross, Executor	May 1, 1924
38	Charles J. McCormick	Elizabeth B. McCormick, W. W. Marshall and E. T. Porter, Trustees	May 2, 1924
39	John C. Naff	Elizabeth B. McCormick, W. W. Marshall and E. T. Porter, Executors	May 2, 1924
40	John N. Herod	Dr. George W. Naff, Chester M. Lingie and Robert C. Colbaugh, Executors	May 2, 1924
41	Harriet Murphy	A. J. Gana, Executor	May 2, 1924
42	John B. Biscoe	James Murphy, Administrator	May 2, 1924
43	Marvin E. Elliott	H. B. Biscoe and E. E. Biscoe, Executors	May 2, 1924
44	William F. Bowlin	George J. Biscoe, Ancillary Administrator	May 2, 1924
45	Annie B. Tibbs	J. E. Bowlin, Albert Bowlin and F. E. Bowlin, Executors	May 2, 1924
46	Angelo Cambria	Brownville Trust Company, Executor	May 2, 1924
47	John M. Hattis	John M. Hattis, Administrator	May 2, 1924
48	Frank Di Picco	Frank Di Picco, Administrator	May 2, 1924

AUDIT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the above accounts will be taken up for audit on the 1st day of May 1902.

tendance was larger and the interest was greater than ever before.

work, President Judge of the Orphan's Court of Fayette County, at the Court House at 10 o'clock on each of the following days, viz:

Accounts Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive on Monday, June 30, 1924; Nos. 18 to 36 inclusive on Tuesday, June 24, 1924; Nos. 37 to 47 inclusive on Wednesday, June 26, 1924; which will be called for hearing on the day and time aforesaid for the purpose of settling the same. And it is further ordered that the said creditors, heirs and all persons interested shall attend in person or by their attorneys at law on said days and times for the purpose of settling the same, and if they see fit and present their claim against the said estate or forever be barred therefrom upon said fund.

D. VANCE, JR.
Clerk.

the contestants. Even when not displayed, whenever they felt satisfied with

the entertainment provided by the [redacted] and warehouses of Dull & Company

turn and become more active in their
relationships in all that is intended to

veterans of Foreign Wars. They lament the circumstances which have obliged them to oppose this feature to be used, as appears to them, as the

County Board Council shows that in several communities having troops -- engaged in their formation, an

beginning of a movement to break down time honored customs with respect to observance of Sunday. Otherwise they are glad of every opportunity to be out of doors. The borough constables are asked to assist but they are not in favor of the movement.

John Fisher dies at his home in Wat

During July, August and May, when the weather is favorable, the work in the country as a whole will progress.

the Coke Producers Association meets and distributes checks to members totaling \$180,000. Some property is said to have increased from 28 to 39 per cent in value since the coke pool

Accounting is bigger than any community in the same sense that Payette

these reasons the Sunday movie controversy has been most regrettable.

RURAL SCHOOLS KEEPING STEP.

only to those countries able to
handle an exorbitant interest rate.

The complaint has sometimes been heard that the townships of the several counties of the state are very much hampered for lack of funds.

Meeting of the friends of this, the
out of all hand movements, and

to maintain the public schools. This is doubtless true when comparison is made of the taxable resources of the average township and the municipalities.

to approach their privations, ex-
cesses and duties in having to

Statistics recently compiled by Dr. J. George Becht, superintendent of public instruction, reveal the fact that

SALVATION ARMY ADVISORY BOARD IS REORGANIZED

With Many New Members
Chairman J. B. Henderson
Re-Elected.

ENSKEN PARKINS' REPORT

The reception of new members and the reorganization of the Salvation Army Advisory Board followed a 6:30 o'clock dinner given at the Ballmore & Ohio Y. M. C. A. last evening at which 36 men were present.

Chairman J. B. Henderson presided and made the introductory address during which he emphasized the value of the work being done in the district by the Salvation Army as the best and most efficient agency for relieving distress of the unfortunate. Enskens J. J. Parkins, in command of the local corps, gave a detailed report of the activities during the 12 months ending April 30 as follows:

Open air meetings held, 191; attendance, 21,185; indoor services, 320; attendance, 3,924; converts, 78; young people's services, 104; attendance, 4,729; hours spent in visitation, 800; families visited, 979; jail services held, 48; attendance, 773; converts, 15.

The relief work included the distribution of 307 garments having a value of \$288.26; 96 pairs of shoes valued at \$155.78. Food to the value of \$475.29 was bought and distributed among a total of 2,169 persons. Rent to the amount of \$45.50 and coal and gas bills amounting to \$91.19 were paid. Christmas baskets, averaging six dollars to a basket, were distributed to 136 families, the total value of which was \$908.45. Night lodging was furnished 69 persons at a cost of \$4.69 and \$30.52 paid for transportation of transients. On relief was estimated at \$53.12. Relief in various forms was given to 540 families, at a total cost of \$1,861.96.

The nominating committee, consisting of John L. Gans, chairman; T. J. Hooper and G. W. Campbell, submitted its report as follows: Chairman, J. B. Henderson; vice-chairman, Correll J. Pool; secretary, J. E. Wallace; treasurer, J. L. Kurtz. The report was unanimously accepted and the persons named declared elected to the respective offices.

Other addresses were made by Peter R. Weimer, G. W. Campbell, T. J. Hooper, H. L. Mason, I. L. Horwitz, E. R. Zimmerman, W. B. Keller and Correll J. Pool. Members of the board in attendance were: J. B. Henderson, J. E. Wallace, J. L. Kurtz, T. J. Hooper, G. E. Hall, W. L. Beuschler, A. G. Glessner, W. B. Keller, I. L. Horwitz, Correll J. Pool, William G. Davis, John Davison, Glenn A. Caldwell, C. A. Durbin, A. M. Montgomery, S. T. Benford, G. W. Campbell, G. E. Brown, M. E. Henderson, Charles E. Carson, E. B. Zimmerman, H. E. Mason and John L. Gans.

WIFE IN TURKEY ASKS CHIEF TO LOCATE HUSBAND

Chief of Police P. M. Murphy this morning received a letter from Mrs. Helene Manica of Constantinople, Turkey, containing an appeal to him to endeavor to find her husband, who, when last heard of was living in this city.

She writes that she, as well as her husband, is an American citizen. The last word from him, she writes, was received nine months ago when he sent papers permitting her and the two children to come here. No money for transportation was sent, she wrote, and they are in need of funds for living expenses. On application to the consular for assistance, she was told to communicate with the chief of police here, she said.

Chief Murphy has located the man and will summon him to appear.

MEYERSDALE WATER SUPPLY CUT BY FLOOD

MEYERSDALE, May 14.—With the rainfall of the last few days, Meyersdale was within a few inches of as high water as there was March 29, when the snow and ice caused a record flood.

Surrounded by high water, Meyersdale is dry, because the main of the Sand Spring Water Company burst where it crosses Flanagerty creek. The break occurred during Sunday night and since then there has been no water and it may be several days before repairs can be made. The company will endeavor to put in a temporary line.

SCHOOL OUTING AT SHADY GROVE PARK JUNE 10

It was announced today by Bert Miller, manager of Shady Grove Park, that he will hold the annual school outing on Tuesday, June 10. This will be a few days after the final school session.

Free transportation will be provided for all students. In addition to the Connelville schools, those of South Connelville and Dunbar will participate on the same day.

Undergo Throat Operations.
Committee C. M. Stone of this city, Robert Premont of Mount Pleasant, and Miss Virginia Byrne of Everett underwent throat operations in the Connelville State Hospital this morning.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

POPLAR GROVE MAN LODGED IN GREENSBURG JAIL

MOUNT PLEASANT, May 15.—W. Schindler of Poplar Grove, near Connelville, today was taken to jail in Greensburg today to answer to a charge of operating a motor vehicle while drunk, after Burgess William M. Overholt had fined him \$35 for drunkenness in violation of a borough ordinance.

Schindler came to Mount Pleasant on Tuesday evening on a motorcycle. He had a sidecar full of "furniture polish". He drank freely and began putting speed to his motorcycle, driving up Cherry avenue to a terrific rate landing against the bank at the end of the street. A man who came along in an automobile saw the man lying on the street, where he had fallen off the motorcycle, and took him to "Dutchtown" and dropped him on a back porch. The police began a search for the man on the motorcycle that lasted two hours before they located him on the porch. He was taken before Burgess Overholt who fined him \$35 for being drunk and disorderly. Chief of Police Robert Smith then made a misdemeanor charge against Schindler before Justice of the Peace J. R. Walker and pleaded guilty to driving the motorcycle while under the influence of liquor.

RECREATION CANVASS IS DEFERRED

The contemplated year-round program of the Connelville Recreation Council has been deferred for a year because of the depressed industrial conditions. Decision not to attempt at this time to raise the \$2,500 fund necessary was reached at a meeting of the council Friday night. The finance committee recommended postponement.

Instead of a canvass for the fund it is the intention of the finance committee to spread the work out over the year by means of entertainments, socials and other means that will not prove a hardship to any.

The regular summer playground program will be put into effect June 15. Mrs. Lucy Jones, chairman of the playgrounds committee, was authorized to receive applications for a director for a period of not exceeding nine weeks.

Approval was given the recommendation of Mrs. Jones for the employment of assistant supervisors, as follows: North End grounds, Esther Muir and Rex O'Donnell; West Side grounds, Helen Pinto and Donald LaRoe; South Side grounds, Mary Thompson and Somerset Neid. Most of those elected have had previous local experience.

Planning Body Issues Permits To Six Builders

At its meeting Friday six permits were issued by the City Planning Commission which recently began to function. The permits to build are required under a new city ordinance, enacted at the instance of the commission. The permits granted were for homes and garages. In each case they conformed with the lines required in the sections where they are to be erected.

A recommendation for the widening of the curve at the foot of Lime-stone Hill on the West Side was made. It was also suggested that a guard rail be placed on the side next to the railroad track.

At 5 o'clock this evening the commission met with real estate dealers of Oak street and prospective builders in that section for the purpose of establishing a line from Davidson avenue to Gibson avenue.

Not a Republican Congress

Des Moines Capital.

Readers of the Capital no doubt have observed that we have frequently found fault with the present session of Congress for its failure to complete any of the important items of legislation which were supposed to be on its program when Congress convened last December. One of our own critics now says that we ought not to find fault with Congress for the reason that in so doing we are finding fault with the Republican party. That statement will hardly bear analysis. Surely every one will recall that the present session of Congress started its career by declaring to the Republican party the control in Congress which it was presumed to have. This was made possible by the combination between the radical Republicans and the Democratic members. Senator Cummins was defeated for re-election as chairman of the important Interstate Commerce committee because this functional alliance actually placed the Republican party in the minority. The Republican party has not been in control of either branch of Congress at any time during the four months of turmoil. Although Republican in name, the present Congress is held in the grip of a radical-Democratic combination which actually controls a majority of the votes. That explains why the efforts of Congress have been so largely devoted to opposition and so little concerned with constructive legislation. Let no voter be deceived at the coming election; the mistakes and failures of Congress cannot be charged against the Republican party.

S. S. Marvin Dead.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—S. S. Marvin, founder of the baking firm bearing his name, died Monday at Bryn Mawr at the age of 82.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL COOKS CONVINCE BOARD OF SKILL

Best of Turkey Dinners Is
Served by the Home Economics Class.

DRAW WORDS OF PRAISE

As the culminating effort in their years of work in the home economics department of the High School, members of the senior class Thursday evening gave a demonstration of what they have learned in the culinary art by preparing and serving a turkey dinner to the members of the Board of Education and other school officials—a better meal than which those who partook would have to go far afield to find. Even though more than ample for the average person it was so well cooked that digestion would be easy, according to Dr. Elliott B. Eide, a member of the board, who went highly into scientific discussion of things gastronomic in a brief after dinner address. A recent physiological discovery, the doctor said, is that odors of well-prepared viands produce flow of what is termed digestion juice, an essential to proper digestion. There could be no doubt, he said, that the proteges of Miss Margaret Klingensmith, supervisor of the cooking, served the school authorities, caused an ample flow of the digestive aid. And everybody who ate agreed the doctor was right. "Fine dinner," they said.

The menu consisted of cantaloupe, celery, olives and pickles, roast turkey with dressing, giblet sauce, mashed potatoes, creamed onions, buttered peas, Parker House rolls, fruit salad with toasted bread sticks, fresh pine apple ice cream, French pastry, coffee, nuts, candy, cigars.

Assisting Miss Klingensmith in the preparation and serving of the meal were Miss Elva Flanagan, supervisor of sewing, Miss Helen Potts, member of the faculty, and Mrs. C. B. Port. Misses Mildred Sidaway, Irene Strawn, Ross Isaacs and Frances Martin served. Back of the scene, in the kitchen, were the following other members of the senior class: Catherine Harp, Margaret Butterworth, Mary Bishop, Alice Small, Margaret Struble, Tillie Kinsbrunn, Marjorie Buttermore, Eleanor Roland, Mildred Soeman, Helen Butler, Helen Ryan, Cecile Logan, Genevieve Gandolfi, Antonia Falkner, Theresa Perella, Thelma Carpenter, Irene Michaels, Margaret Grousech and Doris Humbert.

Robert Behanna, with his truck, lent valuable aid during the day.

Guests at the dinner were R. S. Matthews, C. Roy Hatzel, H. George May, R. M. Evans, W. W. Haines, B. J. Hooper and Dr. E. B. Eide, members of the board; Miss Katharine McKelitt, secretary of the board; Dr. Katharine Wakefield, medical inspector; Superintendent B. D. Smith, Principal W. G. Davis of the High School, Ward Price, S. B. Henry, E. C. Miner and J. C. Grossman, George S. Connell and W. S. Summel, representing the press. It was the first of the annual functions attended by every member of the board.

When the dinner was over, President Matthews of the School Board summoned the supervisors and students to the dining room and extended to them the thanks of the board and guests for the excellent service and complimented them on the knowledge they have acquired. He introduced Dr. Eide as one who knows good cooking and the doctor made a brief address. French cooks have nothing on Connelville High School girls, he intimated. Not only were the preparation and serving of the dinner faultless but the table decorations of roses, sweepstakes and snapdragons, with contrasting green in smilax and maidenhair fern, were beautiful.

FRED STEEL INSANE OFFICIALS OF WESTERN PENITENTIARY REPORT

GREENSBURG, May 16.—Fred Steel, former Mount Pleasant man and World War veteran, who is serving a sentence of from 10 to 20 years in the Western Penitentiary for second degree murder for the shooting and killing of his sweetheart, Anna Yezek, in 1921, is believed to be insane, according to a communication received here yesterday by the court. The warden of the Western Penitentiary on the recommendation of physicians in that institution petitioned the county courts yesterday to appoint a lunacy commission to determine the mental condition of Steel.

While Steel was confined in the county jail here prior to his commitment to the penitentiary he is said to have exhibited a vicious demeanor. A lunacy commission will be appointed in the near future to make an investigation and report its findings to the county courts.

Eleventh Child Born In P. M. Rulli Family

The eleventh child, a son, was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rulli at their home in North Eighth street, West Side. "Eight boys and three girls," the lieutenant of police said.

The babe weighed nine pounds.

R. J. Dowling Under Knife.
R. J. Dowling of Church Place underwent an operation yesterday at the Pittsburg Hospital and is getting along as well as can be expected. Mrs. Dowling and daughter, Mrs. Charles Chambers, and Miss Blanche Dowling, were present for the operation. Joseph Dowling went to Pittsburg this morning to spend the day with his father.

FIDDLERS' CONTEST WINNER TOOK FIRST HERE 25 YEARS AGO

Abel Browning of Oakland, Md., who was awarded first prize in the old-time fiddlers' contest at the High School Thursday night, won first honor in a similar contest here about 25 years ago, according to Byron Porter, who served as one of the judges in the long ago event.

VETERANS PLAN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY

Committees on Decoration of
Graves and Securing
Autos Named.

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN

Plans for the annual observance of Memorial Day on Friday, May 30, were discussed at a meeting of committees composed of members of William F. Kurtz Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Milton LaFayette Bishop of Post of the American Legion Friday night in the offices of W. P. Clark in the second National Bank Building. Commander Clark of Kurtz Post presided and appointed the following committees:

To place flags on graves of soldiers of all wars, L. W. Carpenter, Harry C. Wilson, Harry L. Bishop, Thomas Courtney, Thomas R. Cunningham and Albert Pickard.

To secure automobiles for the G. A. R. Post Ladies' Circle to the G. A. R. American Legion Auxiliary and Philip Freeman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Memorial Day parade, Ira J. Moon and Albert Pickard. Persons who wish to donate their cars for this occasion are requested to call Mr. Moon, 674-W Tri-State phone.

Veterans in attendance displayed great interest in the observance of the day and an effort will be made to have the exercises the best ever held.

The program will be carried out along the same lines as heretofore. The flags of all organizations will be massed at the head of the parade. The Veterans of Foreign Wars will furnish guards for the colors, while the firing squad will be furnished by the American Legion. The complete program will be published next week. Not only members of the above organizations, but all service men of all wars, are requested to take part in the exercises. If they are affiliated with any other organization they are requested to turn out and a place in the formation will be provided for them.

NEXT MEETING OF REFORMED CLASSIS TO BE AT JOHNSTOWN

JEANNETTE, May 15.—The 83rd annual session of Westmoreland Classis of the Reformed Church, closed last evening at Grace Church, Johnstown being chosen as the place for the next convention, May 4, 1935. The committee on membership reported that the classis had added a total of 369 new members in the year. The entire obligation of the classis for benevolent work during the coming year has been considerably increased. Grace Reformed Church, of this place, will be assessed a total of \$3,019 for benevolences during the coming year.

On May 22 there will be a general exchange of pupils among the ministers of this denomination in the interest of the fifth year of the Forward Movement work. Elections included these new members of standing committees elected annually by the classis: Sunday School and stewardship committee—Rev. P. T. Stoner and Elder J. H. Ringer; permanent Sunday school committee, Elder Frank Coudo; committee on evangelism, Dr. P. C. Seitz of Greensburg, Rev. S. U. Waughman of Yukon, Rev. S. H. Deitzel and Elder P. H. Sixman of Latrobe.

New members of the executive committee include the president, B. Black of Irwin, Rev. Deitzel of Pleasant Unity, stated clerk, and George S. Barnhart of Greensburg, Board of Directors, Rev. Ira S. Mon of Jeannette.

Kendall Introduces Bill for New Bridge Over the Monongahela

The consent of Congress being required for the construction of bridges across navigable streams, Congressman S. A. Kendall has introduced in the House a bill making the necessary grant to the commissioners of Fayette and Greene counties to construct, maintain and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Massanutten, in the county of Fayette, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 28, 1899.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Man Killed by Train

JEANNETTE, May 15.—Stepping from a muddy road into the path of a New York-Pittsburg express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Levo, Wednesday morning, David Rose, aged 70, residing at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hiram Kifer, of Highland avenue, Jeannette, was killed.

MISS MARY VALERI VALEDICTORIAN OF PERRY HIGH CLASS

Four Students Running Very
Close for Second and Third
Honors.

GRADUATION ON MAY 26

Miss Mary Valeri was named valedictorian of the class of 1934 of the Perry Township High School with four students running very close for second and third honors. Harold Pore, with an average of 89.7, comes as salutatorian, with Rachel Murphy as third honor student averaging 82.5, while Edith Lynch had an average of 89.3 and Robert Hixenbaugh 89.1. The standing of the leading students was announced by the school officials today.

Miss Valeri, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Valeri, residing on a farm in Perry township, is described by school officials to be "highly intelligent, very studious, quiet and reserved and a very modest, young lady." At school she follows the commercial course, and was a participant in the county contest in typewriting. Besides being a librarian of the school this year, she is a participant in the class play.

Baccalaureate services will be held at the high school for the class, consisting of 20 pupils, Sunday, May 25, while the commencement exercises will be held Monday, May 26.

FIFTY-NINE WILL BE GRADUATED FROM MEYERSDALE HIGH

The alumni banquet of the Meyersdale High School will be held on Friday evening, May 23, in the new Sunday school room of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. The ladies of the church will serve the banquet. An excellent program is being prepared for the occasion. The principal speaker will be F. J. Hartman, assistant to the president of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

This year's class consists of 59 members, the largest to graduate from the Meyersdale High School. The exercises will start promptly at 6:30 P. M. and immediately after the program the committee has arranged for a dance to be held in Rich's Auditorium, for those who attend the banquet.

The officers of the association are Claude L. Deal, president; L. H. Rowe, vice-president; Miss Madeline Bolden, secretary; and Miss Ithra Aurandt, assistant secretary.

Fraternal Spirit Lacking

Pittsburg Gazette Times.

Senators Wheeler and Brookhart appear cruel in their treatment of Gaston P. Means. When the star witness of their investigation, one who seemed willing to testify to anything the committee desired, reported that he had been robbed of his diaries, the instruments, probably the notes, from which he refreshed his memory, the senators were singularly unconcerned. Means was told that the "worry was his and that no Senate weapons would be brought to the task of seeking the recovery of the papers." It is inconceivable in these senators to decline to have further part in the farce. It would seem time for scandal-mongers to stand together. Of course the senators may proceed on the principle that Means has the same ability now to make up another set as in the first instance. All the committee might need to do would be to tell him what it is desired to prove. He has been resourceful thus far in making every want.

The committee may be misled also of the condition that if the star witness is the investigator that he admits himself to be, he has a chance to demonstrate his ability by finding out who took his note-books. He can prove his skill by example and, hence, does not need to bother the committee at all.

There is another possibility. Perhaps the committee has reached the conclusion that Means' weird stories no longer appeal to the public and they would be rid of him. If that be true it is a case of ingratitude. They would spurn now the instrument by which their investigation was first advertised. Having used his imagination in so far as it could be useful they would throw aside the worn out tool. In any event the treatment accorded Means is shabby. It exhibits a lack of fraternal spirit on the part of Wheeler and Brookhart.

Kramer Loses Suit.
After spending all day Friday hearing the testimony of the suit of Karl K. Kramer of Connelville against L. A. Junk the jury returned a verdict at 5 o'clock Friday evening for the defendant. The suit grew out of a trespass action to recover \$500 damages, alleged to be due him as the result of an automobile collision on Works Hill.

Carl Ogden Dies.
Carl Ogden, 84 years old, well-known resident of the West Side, died this afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at his home, 176 North Tenth street.

Moved to Pennsville.
C. C. Bittner, who is connected with the Butcher garage at Pennsville, has moved from the West Side to Pennsville.

Subscribe Now!
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Western Maryland Will Rebuild Bowest Shops, Destroyed by Flames

Unofficial Estimates of Loss
by Fire Wednesday Evening
Is \$200,000.

MACHINERY IS WRECKED

Fire, believed to have been caused by electric wires, Wednesday, May 14, completely destroyed the Bowest shops of the Western Maryland railroad near Dunbar. Two engines were also badly damaged and the machinery in the place was wrecked. No official estimate of the loss could be secured but it is believed to be close to \$200,000.

The shops and roundhouse were all located in one building. The structure was a frame one and was quickly consumed by the flames.

The fire was discovered about 6:30 o'clock by W. M. Hausman, day shop foreman. He was just about ready to leave, Night Foreman Stockdale having just arrived to go on duty. The only other man about the place at the time was Jennings Robinson, night yardmaster.

Hausman endeavored to check the flames with the company hose but pressure was not sufficient. It was necessary to cut off the pressure at the watering tank in the yard in order to increase it at the shop and by the time this was done the flames had made such headway they were beyond control.

The Dunbar Fire Company was summoned and aided in the work of fighting the blaze. The whole structure went down. Included were the roundhouse, shops, and some offices. The coal tipple and oil house were saved. The 6th house stands behind the burned building, but being of concrete construction could not catch fire.

There were five engines in the building. All were "dead" and three of them were hauled out by the yard crew. Before the others could also be removed the flames made it impossible to again enter the building. At times there are as many as a dozen locomotives in the roundhouse. Each of those wrecked by the fire is valued at \$50,000.

A call was sent to the Connelville Fire Department. The apparatus was taken to Dunbar but was unable to be driven close to the fire. By that time, however, the building was too far gone to be saved and the firemen returned.

The place will be rebuilt immediately on the old foundations. It is understood that all the machinery wrecked and no accommodations possible for idle engines, it is likely the roundhouse and shops of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad at Dickerson Run will be utilized. The Western Maryland work was done there previous to the erection of the Bowest shops.

Dr. S. A. Baltz Heads Body to Investigate Veterans' Condition

HARRISBURG, May 14.—Dr. S. A. Baltz of Uniontown was named chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Pinchot to investigate the condition of disabled war veterans in Pennsylvania at an organization meeting held here today.

Snow at Ohio.
OHIOVILLE, May 17.—Snow fell here Thursday.

LOCAL GIRL WINS FIRST PLACE IN BANJO CONTEST

Miss Eva Ferguson of South Connelville captured first honors in the banjo contest and Abel Brownings of Oakland, Md., took first prize in the fiddlers' contest at the High School Auditorium last evening, under the direction of Thomas Dillon of Erbacon, W. Va., S. R. Putts, Cumberland Md., took second honors in the banjo contest, with John McNutt of Lemont taking second among the fiddlers. Ellis Hall of Morgantown, W. Va., and S. K. Smith of Uniontown took third and fourth honors, respectively.

An exceptionally fine program was added to the contest. Thomas Dillon of Erbacon, W. Va., champion violinist of West Virginia for three years, rendered selections and danced. John Brownings of Cumberland, Md., contributed selections on the auto harp. Miss Therese Addis of Lemont danced an Irish jig, while a square dance by four men and four women, chosen from the audience, added very much to the mirth of the audience. Miss Freda Lawhorn of Fairchance, pianist; Thomas Dillon, violinist; S. K. Smith of Uniontown, violinist; Mahlon Satter, harpist; E. E. Wyman of Piedmont, W. Va., guitar, and S. R. Putts of Cumberland, Md., also a violinist, composed the orchestra for the square dance.

WIVES WHOSE LIVES WERE THREATENED GRANTED DIVORCES

Because she went to Shady Grove Park without her consent, Bessie Prattman threatened to kill her wife, Helen, according to her testimony before the master in her divorce suit. She was granted a decree Thursday. The Prattmans were married in Uniontown December 18, 1892. They continued to reside there. Mrs. Prattman charged cruelty.

Lenna B. Cramer of Wheeler was granted a divorce from John A. Cramer of Harris City, Westmoreland county, according to her testimony. Cramer pointed a revolver at her, threatened to kill her and failed to provide for her. They were married in 1915.

Bids Opened for Dunbar Twp. Road

HARRISBURG, May 14.—Low bids for road projects, proposals for which were opened yesterday, are: Fayette county, Dunbar township, west of Connelville, 10,855 feet; Hardman and Kilns, Spencer, W. Va., \$84,172.05.

Greene county, Washington, and Franklin township and Waynesburg borough, 25,246 feet, Crooming Brothers, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., \$557,969.54.

Westmoreland county, Unity township, 14,771 feet, Hermann and Gass, Latrobe, \$173,975.27.

County Democrats Meet on May 24


The Democratic County Committee will meet in Uniontown Saturday, May 24, to elect a chairman and dispose of other business that may be presented.

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CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Carl Ogden Dies.
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Moved to Pennsville.
C. C. Bittner, who is connected with the Butcher garage at Pennsville, has moved from the West Side to Pennsville.

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JOSIAH RITCHIEY
Following a lingering illness Josiah Ritchey, 42 years old, lifelong resident of Connellsville, died Thursday afternoon in the Somerset Hospital, Somerset, where he had been a patient since last December. He was born in Connellsville March 19, 1883, a son of Jacob Ritchey, deceased, and Mrs. Ardella Marietta Ritchey-Brookman, and was respected by his many friends. He was a trolley roller for his brother, J. M. Ritchey, of the Ritchey Glass Factory. Besides his wife, Mrs. Stella Ritchey and his mother, Mrs. William Brookman, he is survived by two brothers, J. M. Ritchey of Connellsville; Harold Ritchey of Pittsburgh and one sister, Mrs. T. J. Vallance, of Connellsville. Deceased was a member of Young Tent, Maccabees.

MRS. ALICE FRANCIS.
Mrs. Alice Francis, 42 years old, wife of George Francis, of Morton avenue, died yesterday morning at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Bigham in South Arch street. She had been ill for about two months from complications of diseases. She had been at the Bigham home for about 10 weeks. Mrs. Francis was born in Scotland, a daughter of Kell and Anna Butler King. She was educated there. She was married 26 years ago in Greensburg and had since resided in this city and Dawson. Mrs. Francis was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here. In addition to her husband who he survived by three sons and two daughters. The latter are Mrs. Bigham of Arch street, and Mrs. Clifton Blosser of Youngstown, Pa. A half-sister, Mrs. Myrtle Westerlund of Perryopolis, also survives.

MRS. J. F. NAUGLE
MEYERSDALE, May 16.—The remains of Mrs. J. F. Naugle, who died at her home in Pittsburgh Tuesday, were brought to Meyersdale Thursday and were laid to rest in Union Cemetery. Mrs. Naugle was well known and highly esteemed here where she resided for a number of years. She was the wife of former Postmaster, J. F. Naugle, who served several terms in the Meyersdale office. Besides her husband she is survived by two children, Eugene of

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PHITTSBURGH. One sister, Mrs. C. C. Naugle of Meyersdale also survives.

MARY ANNA ROBINSON.
Mary Anna Robinson, one year and three months old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Robinson, colored, of Trotter, died yesterday.

CARL COGLIN
Carl Coglein, 34 years old, died at his home in North Tenth street yesterday following an illness of only a week. He was a pensioner of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. Mr. Coglein was born at Strassburg, Germany. He has been in this country for over 20 years. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church of this city. In addition to his widow he is survived by three sons, Henry, William and Albert, all at home; a brother, Michael of Trotter; three sisters, Mrs. Roman Nagel of Ontonago; Mrs. Joseph Cammiller of Chalk Hill; and Mrs. Caroline Muss of Bristol, Conn.

MRS. MARY HECKLER
SOMERSET, May 15.—Mrs. Mary Heckler, 64 years old, widow of John Heckler, died Tuesday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Berkeley, of New Centerville. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Lloyd Cramer and Mrs. Berkeley, both residing at New Centerville; also one sister, Mrs. Charles G. Barnhart, of Somerset and four brothers, John I. Welmer and

ELMER E. WEIMER and Joseph Welmer both of Murdock.

MRS. MARY S. ISIMINGER.
Mrs. Mary S. Isiminger, 86 years old, widow of John Isiminger, died Monday at her home in Springtownship.

MRS. SARAH A. BECKETT
Mrs. Sarah A. Beckett, 54 years old, widow of Samuel Stephen Beckett, died Thursday morning at her home in Uniontown. Five daughters survive as follows: Mrs. Everhart Hierer, Morgantown, W. Va., Mr. James Graham and Mrs. Hugh Shindler, Uniontown, Katherine and Josephine Deeken, both at home.

DR. ALVIN S. DAGGETTE
Mrs. Harold Hartman was called to Pittsburgh today by the death of her uncle, Dr. Alvin S. Daggett, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Milk Commission of the Allegheny County Medical Society, yesterday in the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh. Following five years in which he practiced medicine at Shomer, Westmoreland county, Dr. Daggett resided in Pittsburgh. Besides his wife, Mrs. Pearl Prescott, Wilton Daggett, who is survived by one sister, Miss Laura Daggett.

ENOCH JONES
SCOTTSDALE, May 14.—Enoch Jones, 75 years old, died Tuesday night at East Scottdale. He is suc-